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## Agricultural.

### Sowing Grass.

At a late meeting of the Elmyra, N. Y. Farmers Club, the following is reported by the *Husbandman* as having been said:

W. A. ARMSTRONG. There is no crop in which our farmers feel more interest than in grass, especially since the discouragements that in late years have happened so frequently—drought, injury from insects, failure to secure good seedling, and many other difficulties more or less discouraging. In the spring of 1882 I sowed a mixture of seeds prepared by Mr. Daniel Batchelor, of Utica, and it may judge from present appearance the results indicate a surprising degree of success. I sowed at the same time orchard and meadow-oat grass seeds mixed, in a field, then seeded with oats. That year the growth of these grasses was very great. They stood almost as high as the oats at harvest time. I was greatly pleased, but I had not then sufficient basis upon which to form judgment of ultimate results, so I looked with a good deal of interest for the crop in the past summer. I was surprised to find it less in amount than the promise of the previous year seemed to justify. Neither kind had full development. There was but here and there a stalk bearing seed, and I feared that my experiment with these two grasses would be in the end disappointment. The crop was mowed early, and the land put to no use, not a hoof upon the field until within the past few days. So I have had the opportunity to see what results might be had under favorable conditions. The grass is up now nearly knee high, and as thick as it can stand. The leaves are somewhat browned by frost, and I presume not palatable for cattle, because the growth is too rank. I have now reason to revise the opinion formed earlier in the season. If judgment must be formed upon present appearances, these grasses mixed are all that could be desired. Still I do not believe that two years experience are quite sufficient to determine value and I therefore report only what I see.

PRESIDENT MCCANN. I sowed Mr. Batchelor's mixture last spring on wheat, the seed, six varieties, and I never had a finer catch in all my experience. It is impossible to say what kind of grass took most vigorous hold, or indeed to decide whether all grew or not. It is enough for me to know that the land was very thickly settled with grass, its growth so large that some of it fell down before the wheat harvest. As soon as I got the wheat off I turned on cattle, but they have not in all the time since succeeded in grazing it closely. The growth has been really surprising, and what is extremely pleasing is the character of seedling so thick that there is already assurance of a firm sward. As to the quality I am not prepared to decide. I have found cattle grazing on an adjoining piece seeded with clover and timothy, perhaps manifesting preference, but that may be explained by the ranker character of the new seedling. If grazing had begun earlier it might have been better, and perhaps the mixture of grasses would have been preferred.

### Manuring Soils.

The object of applying manure is to feed plants. A new soil, if full of decomposed or decomposing vegetable matter, such as may be found in rich bottom lands all over the world, seems to possess all the elements required by our cultivated plants; but, by continued cropping, they in time become exhausted and cease to produce as formerly. Now the question is: What do they become exhausted of? Chemists will tell us that certain mineral ingredients have been used up, and that by applying so many pounds of these to the acre fertility will again be restored. This, however, does not always happen; and when it does, its action is generally indirect, by assisting decomposition of other matters. The universal and time honored remedy for a poor or worn out soil is animal manures, or rather, barnyard manure, which is nearly all organic matter. For hundreds of years this has kept up the fertility of lands, and is today the most popular of all manurial applications, as it unquestionably is the most valuable. Plants are built up mainly of gases, and these gases are the result of decomposing organic substances. Rich lands are simply lands in which this condition is present. They are more or less rich just in proportion to the quantity and quality of the decaying organic matter they contain, and any application which will increase rapidly of decomposition will be termed a manurial application. In the sense of furnishing available plant food.

But what are known as artificial manures are not to be ignored, although they may not form so complete a fertilizer as the barnyard manure. Many superphosphates, for example, contain several of the ingredients used by plants, the same as they find in barnyard manure, and their action is more immediate because they are in a more soluble condition than in the fresh manure from the barn. But this easy solubility may have its disadvantages. Experiments show that much of the manurial ingredients applied to soil becomes lost; that is, the soil loses applied ingredients to a greater

extent than they are appropriated by the plants. This loss is greatest when the manures are of the easiest solubility. Drainage, leaching, and soaking remove the soluble portion. Cultivation, which involves the stirring and exposure of the manures to the oxidizing influences of the atmosphere, also increases the tendencies to loss, because the soluble portions are carried off before the plants can appropriate them. This tends to show that manures may be too easily soluble, and that the most profitable fertilizing materials are those which gradually liberate soluble matters as needed, or at least, as they can be used by plants, and in this respect barnyard manure has greatly the advantage over most others. —*National Tribune.*

### As to Carp Culture.

One who is evidently experienced in fish culture, asserts that by attaching a pump, propelled by the wind, to a well, you can supply a basin from fifty to seventy-five feet in diameter and six to eight feet deep, with water sufficient to raise several thousand carp, or other fish. The cost of this pond and appurtenances need not exceed fifty dollars. The bottom and sides need to be cemented thoroughly. When the basin is complete, place in it a small quantity of brush or floating weed. If you intend to raise carp, do not place other fish of a predatory character in the pond. The spawning will occur during the spring months, the female laying from 50,000 to 500,000 eggs. The eggs will adhere to whatever they touch, and will soon hatch. The green scum of a partially stagnant pond is fine food for the young fish. Mud in the bottom of the pond is beneficial. The fish will feed readily on kitchen-garden refuse, such as cabbage, leek, lettuce, hominy, or other substances. Water seldom becomes too warm for these fish. During freezing weather, they bury themselves in the mud at the bottom of the pond. While in this condition, they should not be disturbed.

### For Fish Farmers.

Here is an item of encouragement to fish farmers. A correspondent of the *Cincinnati Gazette* states that in the spring and summer of last year J. H. Ropke, near Sumner, Ind., constructed a stout dam across a marshy hollow fed by living springs, thus making a pond about eight feet in depth, and covering an area of about one and a half acre. In the fall he received from the Indiana Fish Commissioner a few German carp, and last spring he got some more from a gentleman in or near Covington, Ky., none of the fish being more than three or four inches long. A few days since he caught, with a common hook and line, two fish measuring fourteen inches in length and weighing two and a half pounds each, and shortly afterwards he caught another still larger. At the present time his pond is swarming with thousands of young fishes.

### Agricultural Department Reports.

Washington, D. C., November 12.—The November report of the Department of Agriculture gives the local yield per acre in the October final report. The "condition of corn, which averaged 78," was interpreted to mean product "close to 1,600,000,000 bushels." The average yield per acre appears 23.1 bushels 1-2 bushels lower than the yield of 1882. This gives a result practically identical with that of October. On acreage reported in July, 69,300,000, the exact figures would be 1,577,000,000 bushels. In revision of the season's returns this result will not be materially changed. The product will, therefore, be about 40,000,000 bushels short of the previous crop, notwithstanding the increase in the area. The potato crop is large, amounting to 175,000,000 bushels.

A very great share of the corn crop remains in the field unhusked. The weather during October was so favorable for every kind of work that attention was given by preference to those kinds which demand pressed earlier in the season than the corn crop; hence the delay in husking, which may prove to be a mistake. While corn does not take much damage in the field, if left until snow comes the difficulties of gathering the ears is greatly increased. It is, therefore, advisable to attend to the husking as soon as practicable. The best opportunity occurs usually soon after the ears are suitably dried. Where there is plenty of barn and shed room unoccupied, it facilitates the work of husking to fill such space with the unhusked corn, for even in very bad, or very cold weather, husking can be done under shelter without much inconvenience. But there is a limit to such space, and the corn crop gathered from a large field cannot be easily stored, so it is well to use good weather to press husking in the field as fast as possible. Frosted corn will be very troublesome to save. The best use of it will be to feed it out freely to cattle and swine until the whole is exhausted. It will save hay and other fodder, as well as other grain, and will save disappointment also for if kept it is quite likely to depreciate in feeding value. —*Husbandman.*

Autumn is the best period of the year for manuring and improving land. If your land is already plowed spread your manure directly upon the furrows and in the spring it will be thoroughly decomposed and ready to work in. But if

your field be not already prepared, draw out the manure and dump it in heaps, so as to be handy when wanted. At this season of the year nothing is wasted from evaporation, as in summer. On the contrary every particle is returned to the soil by the process of atmospheric gravitation in a condensed form, and is more readily attracted by an open moist surface than when the land is left hard and unplowed.

Repeated experiments by intelligent men confirm the wisdom of this practice, especially strong and loamy soils that will absorb and retain the liquid manure as it leaches into the ground during the winter snows and rains. In the fall time is plenty for this work, help cheap, and teams in good condition. If put on in the fall, a much less amount of manure will be required for an acre of corn, and still better for the grass which is to follow, from being more evenly spread, and the land more thoroughly worked than if all these operations were delayed until spring.

We are informed that a resident of this city has sold five crops of alfalfa this year from about a fourth of an acre of ground for \$12. per crop. What could prove more profitable than this. There is constant demand for good hay and producing it on a large scale would be equally as well. All sorts of country produce command high figures. There are many tracts of land near Chihuahua susceptible of a high degree of cultivation, and easily worked. The industrious farmer can find as profitable employment here as anywhere. Land can be leased or bought. Cultivation with suitable implements would give an enormous return and a ready market awaits the product. With the development of our mining interests the demand will grow. Now is the time to prepare for the coming year, and here is the place for the farmer to make his labor most profitable. —*Chihuahua, Mexico, News.*

A farmer in Anderson County has netted \$22 an acre for his flax. Eighty acres in flax on J. S. Hughes's farm, near Wellsville, yielded so nearly 1,000 bushels as to be worth fully \$1,000. —[Miami Republican. In our article on flax some weeks ago, we suggested that it is a paying crop. The above items are simply confirmatory of our statement. It is a crop that comes in ready for market in four months from sowing, is little in the way of other crops, and brings ready cash at a time when the farmer needs it. The object is that it exhausts the soil. It does; so do other crops. But a rotation may be made with it and other crops that will benefit instead of injuring the soil. It is not so hard on the soil as millet, and is a great weed destroyer. —[Oswego Independent. It is a profitable crop for the seed alone even in Kansas. Surely in Bates and Vernon counties, so near our flax factory, where the straw is valuable, it will doubly pay. —*Rich Hill Mo. Review.*

Agriculture is again the prominent factor of our national prosperity. The official report of the Bureau of Statistics shows that in twelve months to Sept. 30, 1883, the excess of exports over imports from all United States ports was \$117,326,079, whereas in the twelve months to Sept. 30, 1882, there was an excess of imports over exports to the amount of \$129,580,492, this makes a trade balance \$129,580,561 more favorable than last year. This change in the situation was the result of an increase of \$92,704,866 in exports, and a decrease of \$34,744,662 in imports. It is the surplus breadstuffs, the cotton and the meat produced by American farmers that put this balance of the trade on the right side.

The roots of a well-set acre of clover are said to contain 185 pounds of nitrogen, 240 pounds of lime, forty-five pounds of potash, nineteen pounds of soda, twenty-four pounds of sulphur and seventy pounds phosphoric acid. At prices given by the chemists in making valuation of artificial fertilizers, the nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid would be worth over \$50. Thus if the farmer can secure a good crop of clover at a cost of \$50 per acre, he gets his hay for nothing, and has his money's worth of manure in the clover roots in the soil. The only problem is how to make the clover grow.

Farmers will very soon be banking up their houses for the winter. This is usually necessary to keep the house reasonably warm, yet it too often robs the cellar of all ventilation. As most farmers' cellars contain fruits and vegetables, that are more or less liable to decay, the health of the family will require, in every tightly banked house, a frequent ventilation of the cellar by opening the windows or bulkhead on mildish days. It is cheaper to attend to a little matter of this kind than to pay doctor's bills. We believe in plotting against the doctors every time. —*N. E. Homestead.*

The value of farms, including fences and buildings, in the United States in 1880, was \$10,197,000,000. In 1860 it was \$6,645,000,000, an increase not quite equal to the increase of population. According to the census report, Illinois pays out more money for fences than any other State in the Union. Pennsylvania comes next. There are in the United States 6,000,000 miles of fence, and it has in all cost something over \$2,000,000,000. During the census year alone \$78,629,000 was expended for fencing purposes.

## The Shepherd.

### A Good Cross for Both Wool and Mutton.

When wool growers overdo the market they always have a good show for mutton and for a diversified wool if they will. There is no sense in our running altogether to one sheep even for wool, and much less in using one breed only as a farm animal. We have recently had considerable to say in regard to the mutton sheep and expect to have still more, for the people of this country are not to be confined to the poor mutton they have been in the habit of getting for all time.

The following from the pen of John L. Thompson, of Arcana, Indiana, is to the point:

"1st. Concerning my experience and opinion on the cross of the Shropshire ram with Merino ewes, as to the effect on increase: My opinion, backed by seven years' experience with a limited number, is that there can be more lambs raised by the use of the Shropshire ram than the Merino ram, from the fact that the lambs are so much more hardy and vigorous when dropped and require much less care in the start. I may say here in answer to the difficult 'parturition' question, that I have had but little, if any more trouble from the use of large rams than the full blood Merino rams.

"2nd. As to wool, I would not expect the cross to materially change the weight of fleece in the dirt, but from the present outlook for our 'market,' am sure it will materially increase its money value, as it produces a first class medium wool that is always in demand at remunerative prices, as it is a grade of wool not grown in any other country. As to weight of fleece, I think the product of the cross can be made to average 8 pounds, if the flock is well kept and good heavy-fleeced rams used.

"3rd. As to healthfulness of the flocks, it is all that could be asked. They are free from some things that trouble the Merinos, such as maggots; and their feed does not require trimming, as do the Merinos. Of course they will have the foot-rot if exposed to it, but are not so liable to it as the Merinos are.

"And will they thrive if kept in flocks of 500 and 1000 head? Now I have had no experience with the crossbreeds kept in so large flocks, but as this would of course imply ample range, pasture, shade, water, etc., from my experience with a few in a flock of 150 to 200, and confined to a small range, I would have no hesitancy in saying in was safe to make the trial.

"4th. As to weight of carcass, this depends very much on the way they are kept, but as I have been supplying very good common carcass and attention, will say that you can safely expect an increase in weight of from 25 to 50 per cent over the Merinos, with very much better mutton and feeding qualities.

"Now I would say to you, go ahead despite the 'croakers,' and you will come all right, but you should lack the nerve and encouragement to try it with your whole flock, then select 50 or 100 of your best ewes, five or six years old, and breed them to good rams this fall, so as to have your lambs dropped when you will have plenty of grass for the ewes. As the lambs are more vigorous growers, they require a little better kept mothers, and the way the little fellows grow will make your heart glad.

"Now I can't spare any rams, as I have 200 ewes bought in Ohio now to make the cross on. So you can see that selfish interest is left out of the question."

### Sheep-Farming.

Despite the constant attention which is called to the value of sheep, not only as improvers of the land, but as profitable farm animals for wool and mutton, there are many farmers who have never raised or kept a single sheep, though their farms are adapted to raising sheep largely and profitably. Why this is we cannot imagine, for facts and figures can be had by the score to prove the profitability of sheep-breeding, if necessary, and about the only drawback in many localities is the loss occasioned by the dogs. Many a rough, worn-out, or neglected sheep has been brought up rapidly and made paying land by breeding sheep thereon, as the manure from the sheep is one of the most enriching of manures, and is evenly and finely distributed. Of course they may not do this without being fed something besides what they can get in the fields, yet this additional food works to the profit of the breeder in two ways—it not only insures good and profitable growth of flesh and wool, but it makes the manure richer and more valuable. Even poor farmers can give sheep a trial by commencing in a small way, and then, as means and experience are gained, the flocks can be gradually increased by purchases, though the natural increase from a small flock of sheep is by no means inconsiderable if properly managed and cared for as they should be. Like any other kind of stock, they must have good care and food to secure the greatest measure of profit. —*Farm and Garden.*

### Sheep Rules.

Under this heading a "floater" says, "Never frighten sheep if possible to avoid it. This does not apply to the old ram, with mischief in his eye and thunder in his horns. Sow rye for weak ones in cold weather. A little rye is good for puny animals of other descriptions. Separate all sick, weak or thin ones in the fall and give them special care. If a sheep is hurt wash the wound, bathe with turpentine and coat with tar. That night give your neighbor's dog a dose of lead. Keep a number of good bells on your sheep. It will make them feel good. Do not let the sheep spoil wool with chaff and burrs. Cut tag locks in early spring. This is a matter of necessity. For scours give pulverized alum in wheat bran. Prevent by taking great care in changing from dry to green feed. Take care of the lambs—keep them thriving. A lamb should feel all over in one spot as big as a sheepskin. Keep one two-year-old ram to fifty ewes. This is for the looks of the thing. Carefully select breeding ewes; cull out the old and inferior stock for market. Feed at the head of the flock a thoroughbred male; feed well; breed judiciously."

To Mr. S. B. Mex'co, Mo. The following points are usually considered in determining the excellence of the Merino:

BLOOD.—Thoroughbred—i. e., purely bred from one or more of the direct imports of Merino sheep from Spain, prior to the year 1813, without admixture of any other blood. One point.

CONSTITUTION.—Indicated by form of body; deep, large breast cavity, broad back, heavy quarters, with muscular development forming capacious abdomen. Skin thick, but soft, of fine texture, and pink color; expansive nostril; brilliant eyes, healthful countenance, and good size, age considered. Fifteen points.

SIZE.—In fair condition, with fleece of twelve months' growth; full-grown rams should weigh not less than 150 pounds, and ewes not less than 110 pounds. Seven points.

GENERAL APPEARANCE.—Good carriage, bold style, elastic movement, showing in particular parts, as well as general outline, symmetry of form. Three points.

BODY.—Throughout, heavy bones, well-proportioned in length, smooth joints, ribs starting horizontally from backbone and well rounded to the breastbone, which should be wide, strong and prominent in front; strong backbone, straight and well-proportioned as to length. Heavy, muscular quarters, deep through and squarely formed behind and before, with shoulders well set on, neither projecting sharply above the backbone, nor standing too wide and flat from legs to the knees; head well covered forward, squarely to a line in front of the eyes; well-filled between the eyes and ears or horns, and well up on the cheeks; muzzle clear, with small opening up to and around the eyes. Scrotum of rams covered with wool free from tendency to hair. Fifteen points.

QUALITY.—Medium, but such as is known in our markets as a fine delaine and fine clothing wool, distinctly better in quality, lustre, crimp and elasticity than the wools of same length grown upon the common grade of sheep. Five points.

DENSITY.—Shown by the compactness of the fleece throughout, which should open free but close, showing very little of the skin at any point, even at the extremities. Ten points.

LENGTH.—At one year's growth not less than two and one-half inches, and as near as may be uniform in length to the extremities of the fleece. Five points.

ORL.—Evenly distributed; soft and flowing freely from skin to surface; medium in quality, and of a light color. Five points.

The mutton of well fed sheep of every breed, from the Downs and Shires down to the little wooley Saxony, is palatable and healthy. None of the objections urged against the use of pork can be brought against that of mutton. It never has been known to impart scrofula, trichinae or tape worms to its consumers. The sheep does not thrive in the mire, nor does it consume garbage or vermin or decaying meats or vegetables. It does not wallow in the trough it feeds from, but is a dainty and careful feeder, and as cleanly as need be in its habits. Mutton is more easily and cheaply produced than beef, is just as nutritious, and may be served in a great variety of forms. As a steady food it is far superior to poultry and costs no more. We mean good fat, juicy mutton, not that from the half-starved, scabby, or foot discarded specimens, that have outlived their breeding age, and been shorn of fleeces enough to furnish shoddy blankets for a tribe of Indians. People in cities seldom know how really good mutton tastes and the remark may also apply to most families on the farm. The latter too often fail to try it. We know of many well-to-do farmers, men who have well stocked farms, who do not slaughter a sheep during a twelve-month, yet who kill a pig every month in the summer season, and in the fall "put down" pork enough to last every other month during the year. This is a nation of meat eaters, but it confines itself too exclusively to pork and beef. It is better to sandwich in a little more mutton. A few sheep for family consumption, even when they are not kept for

sale or for wool, will be found a most excellent investment on all farms. —*I. S. Coffin.*

One night recently every flock of sheep in the town of Amesbury was worried and more or less injured by dogs. Mr. Daniel Weed had three killed and three more so badly injured that they had to be killed as soon as found in the morning, and the rest of his flock were so harmed and frightened that they are scarcely worth trying to save.

One of those sheep of Mr. Weed's killed by those miserable curs was worth more than all the dogs in town.

Some will say "Oh, but he can get his pay for his sheep." But consider, he may get the market value of them, but Mr. Weed had no sheep to sell. He had sold all his surplus stock, and these were his breeding stock, and who is to estimate the value of his flock? I tell you, no man can do that, leaving out of account the shock to his better feelings. I know men in this town who would like to keep sheep, but are deterred from so doing on account of dogs. How long are the farmers of this Commonwealth going to stand this kind of abuse from the owners of the dogs? Let every town see to it and send a man to represent them in the Legislature this winter that will help enact such a dog law as will compel the owners of dogs to keep them on their own premises, as we are required to keep our sheep and other domestic animals. —*Mass. Ploughman.*

A great sheep fair in England, where 30,000 sheep were penned, was recently mentioned in an agricultural journal as something extraordinary. But at the Britford sheep fair held last month more than 100,000 sheep were offered for sale in the pens, and not one was left unsold at the close of the fair. It is reported that prices ruled high. Sheep are commonly kept on dairy farms in England and Scotland, as they clean up the pastures after the cows, and eat down the tufts of herbage left unconsumed. They also use up profitably, considerable other waste, and being very cheaply kept, produce a very convenient side income. A well chosen small flock that would produce a crop of lambs for market each year, would be a profitable addition to many of our dairy farms. And the only thing that stands in the way is the dog, a relic of barbarous times, when it served a useful purpose to give warning of the approach of an enemy, but now its day of usefulness is set in the very deepest night.

A correspondent, writes the *Tribune and Farmer*, from Gosport, Indiana, on prolific ewes:

I notice in the *Tribune and Farmer* of Oct. 6th, that a Virginia sheep breeder who prefers Shropshire Downs, had 90 lambs from 67 ewes, and the previous year had 121 from 80 ewes, 114 of which he raised. My father, Mr. Lewis Willey, of Iowa Co., Mich., a breeder of Shropshires, had this season from 74 ewes 127 lambs, 119 of which are living and doing well. His Shropshire buck, three years old, tips the scales at 250 pounds. Some of his buck lambs at three months old weigh eighty pounds, and ewe lambs same age weigh 78 pounds. He has been one of the foremost sheep breeders in that part of the country for thirty years, and thinks the Shropshires the most profitable sheep raised, as they are unexcelled for mutton, while their wool always brings a good price.

A good shepherd dog, when properly trained, will drive cattle or sheep much more carefully and with much less worry to the animals than the ordinary boy, but when a careless boy and a worthless dog are set to chasing them, look out for trouble. Garget, milk fever, bloody milk, shrinkage of milk, milk tainted with fever and cream that will not come to butter are the usual results obtained from the frightened, worried and over-heated cows. The owner may think himself fortunate if there are no legs broken by stones in addition to the above disasters.

In a paper read at a meeting during the recent New York State Fair, Prof. William Brown, of the Ontario agricultural college, advanced the idea that the practice of shearing both lambs and mature sheep twice a year might be successfully adopted if accompanied with high feeding and good care. He illustrated his opinion with a supposed case of a lot of Shropshires, and it is possible the downs would be better for this than would either the long-wool or merinos. He would shear in August and again quite early in spring, giving shelter to newly-shorn ewes for a few days.

C. Tompkins sends a Foot Rot Recipe as follows:

Six tablespoonfuls of tallow, 1 teaspoonful red precipitate, 1 teaspoonful pulverized blue stone, 4 teaspoonfuls flour sulphur, 3-4 inch cube of beeswax, sufficient sweet oil for thick paste. Melt tallow and beeswax and work in other ingredients as it cools, oil last. This was given by an old herder and I found it a cure in from one to two applications in very bad cases. Use every other evening after cleansing the hoofs.

The following wonderful record of fecundity of ewes was brought out by the prize offered by a Kentucky paper. The *Texas Wool Journal* says:

Out of ninety competitors from seventeen states, J. R. Kemper, Augusta county, Va., won the first prize of \$50 for a flock of 189 ewes producing 245 lambs. J. H. Maddox of Shelbyville, Ky., came second (prize \$25) with 100 ewes producing 134 lambs.



Z. W. C.  
Belle Springs, Kansas.  
ANS:—Too little lime in defecation and too much sulphur in burning out the barrel. If one does not know how to handle these assistants he had better not use them. The litmus paper would have told the story. Why use sulphur to burn out a barrel, anyhow?

and results? From New Jersey way  
across the Continent to California the  
best of sugar and sirup has been made,  
and in large and paying quantities. We  
have worked long and faithfully to ad-  
vance this great interest, and shall not  
abandon it, if we live, before this country  
not only makes all the sugar needed for  
home consumption, but exports it, and

years experience, and has worked for me four years at the sorghum business. I think he will give any man good satisfaction so far as he is able from his experience. Yours truly, T. J. C. Shiloh Hill, Ills.

Mr. Schwarz was in our office on his way to Louisiana on Thursday last; said he was going South and taking two

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SOMETIME during the coming month a Farmers' meeting is to be held at Higginsville, Mo., to discuss various matters pertaining to the farm, special attention being given to the subject of building creameries. So many practical men will be present it is expected the meeting will bring good and speedy results, and it is hoped that all who can, will attend.

A WORD with you, reader. We have reason to be pleased with and proud of the present circulation of the RURAL WORLD; but have also reason to say to our good old friends and present readers that, with but an hour's labor this week on their part it can be doubled. There is no one getting the RURAL WORLD who could not, if he would, in an hour secure us from one to five new subscribers for next year's paper. It will cost but one dollar from now until January 1st, 1885, and we want all the new subscribers we can get, and more too. We ought to have 100,000 subscribers to-day, and could have by January 1st, with a little help. It costs but one dollar.

PROF. A. J. COOK, Professor of Entomology in the Michigan State Agricultural College, has sent to this office a copy of his "Bee-keepers' Guide, or Manual of the Apis," being the ninth edition, revised, enlarged, mostly re-written and beautifully illustrated; for which a very large demand has been manifested by the bee-keepers of the West, and particularly through the columns of the RURAL WORLD.

The work may be had by addressing this office, at a cost of \$1.20, or it and the RURAL WORLD for \$2.00. This new edition of the "Bee-keepers' Guide" is wanted by everyone keeping bees.

AND NOW we learn there is a corner in glass. The dealers in this city, in explaining away why they are charging nearly double the usual price for glass, state that two months ago the glass blowers inaugurated a strike against the factories, demanding higher wages. The demand was refused, but the strikers, anticipating this, had made provisions for a prolonged fight, and much to the surprise of the manufacturers are still out and defiant, and thus matters have stood since last September, neither party yielding. The proprietors and managers of the very extensive establishments at Pittsburgh are not so much opposed to an advance in wages as they are to the idea of being dictated to by the glass blowers and operators in the factories, and in maintaining a cherished principle they witness a serious financial loss that grows with time. The strikers, too, are making a desperate fight and in doing so cannot but keenly feel the loss resulting to themselves, and the end seems to be far off.

FIGURES tell telling stories sometimes, especially when they are vouched for by the public records, as will be found in the following from the editorial columns of the New York Sun: "Before the civil war congress usually appropriated every fourth year a sum of \$10,000, or \$15,000 to refund the White House for an incoming president. Such parts of the old furniture as had been injured were sold, and the proceeds of the sale were added to the fund for the new equipment. But since the accession of Grant the appropriations have increased enormously, as the following shows: 1870, \$25,000; 1871, \$15,000; 1872, \$5,000; 1873, \$12,000; 1874, \$10,000; 1875, \$10,000; 1876, \$10,000; 1877, \$17,000; 1878, \$30,000; 1879, \$25,000; 1880, \$23,000; 1881, \$20,000; 1882, \$30,000; 1883, \$25,000; 1884, \$25,000—total, \$272,000. It will be noticed that \$85,000 were voted for furniture during the term of the presidency of Mr. Hayes and more than half of this total in the years 1879 and 1880. If this money was honestly applied to the objects for which it was granted the White House must have been thoroughly equipped in every respect when Gen. Grant moved into the president. But it is an open secret that scarcely any of the articles of ordinary household use were found in the Executive Mansion on the 4th of March, 1881. They had mysteriously disappeared with the exodus."

#### DOES IT EVERY TIME.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: I must acknowledge that it pays to advertise, especially in the RURAL WORLD. My little card of peach pits, nuts, etc., for sale, has brought me quite a number of enquiries, and I have made sale to each of them. One of them calls for 500 bushels of walnuts, and I shall be able to fill the order and will ship them in a few days.

W. B. WRIGHT.

Mount Vernon, Ills.

#### THE BARB-WIRE MONOPOLY.

For months past the barb wire men have been at loggerheads, and the same has grown out of the claims made by the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Co.'s claim of a royalty of seventy-five cents on every one hundred pounds made by anyone but themselves.

The latest developments come to us under date of Joliet, Ills., Nov. 12th, and are as follows:

"It has just leaked out that a secret meeting of all the barb-wire manufacturers of this place and quite a gathering from outside places was held Saturday night for the purpose of forming a pool, not only to oppose Washburn, but to effect an agreement whereby all the manufacturers will desert the State in a body and locate in St. Louis, Kansas City and other Western points, covered by the effect of the recent decision of Judge Treat in St. Louis, pronouncing Washburn's patent invalid. Judge Blodgett's decision in this district, which upholds

Washburn and gives to him the exclusive right for barbing wire for fencing purposes, is still in effect, and all manufacturers in his jurisdiction are held subject to Washburn's patent, while in Judge Treat's district Washburn is powerless, and manufacturers are permitted to go ahead without interference and without the payment of any royalties whatever. They can therefore put out their product and reap a good profit at prices which, on account of heavy royalties, manufacturers in this district cannot compete with except at a loss. This new corporation already has agents out west hunting desirable locations, and the begonia of the barb wire men from Illinois may soon be expected. Citizens in this place are considerably exercised about it, since it will throw from 500 to 1,000 men out of employment and take out of the place its dozen or more barb-wire factories, which add largely to the wealth and business prosperity of the city."

#### A CANADIAN IDEA.

We have been told before to-day, "to go home from news," and we are reminded of the adage by the following editorial from the Montreal (Canada) Witness, of Nov. 7. Is it any matter for surprise that emigrants prefer other States for settlement, whilst such barefaced and impudent falsehoods are told of Missouri? We have known the Montreal Witness for more than a quarter of a century, as a fearless and truthful representative of what it believed to be true, but can assure it that, whilst we have lawless people in our State its representations are a long, long way wide of the mark. The Witness has, to say the least, been sadly misinformed, as its own citizens can inform it. The RURAL WORLD suggests that it interview the Hon. Mart. H. Cochrane of its own Province, and let the story from his standpoint. This is the editorial referred to:

"An attempt, which to be successful must be a Herculean one, is being made to cleanse the Missourian stable. For a long time in Missouri the privileged classes were murderers, highway and public robbers, gamblers and thieves of various grades. From being non-protective of respectable people the authorities have of late become aggressive toward them. Officers who ventured upon the tide of crime and immorality were dismissed through the influence of rings under the patronage of the Governor himself. That dignity, too, had come to degrade the high function of the pardoning power to an extent that made his authority really a terror to well-doers and a praise to them that did evil. The afflicted commonwealth is not yet, however, in a region of despair, since it is able to furnish a grand jury, firm and courageous enough to indict a formidable array of officials for various high misdemeanors. Even the Governor himself is censured by these patriots, and a recommendation made that the pardoning power be prostituted, taken from him. Crime and corruption have, however, held sway so long in the State and in the city of St. Louis that the grand jurors require the support, to the end of what must be a great struggle, of all the moral strength of the commonwealth."

#### THE COMING CONTEST.

The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Republican telegraphed that paper last Wednesday night, after the complete returns of the election had been received, as follows:

There has been a great deal of figuring on the electoral vote here to-day. The Mahone disaster has about buried the Republican hope of carrying several Southern States next year and the thoughts of the politicians and managers will be chiefly to the North. One could hear to-day on every hand the declaration that New York must be the great battle ground next year. Statistics were resorted to to prove that this would be the case. Republicans took encouragement from the following election estimate which appeared to receive general approval:

SURE DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL VOTES.			
Alabama.....	10	Missouri.....	16
Arkansas.....	7	New Jersey.....	9
California.....	7	North Carolina.....	11
Colorado.....	4	South Carolina.....	9
Florida.....	4	Tennessee.....	12
Georgia.....	13	Texas.....	13
Idaho.....	3	Virginia.....	12
Illinois.....	13	West Virginia.....	6
Indiana.....	13		
Iowa.....	13		
Kansas.....	13		
Kentucky.....	13		
Louisiana.....	13		
Maine.....	3		
Maryland.....	13		
Massachusetts.....	13		
Michigan.....	13		
Minnesota.....	13		
Mississippi.....	13		
Montana.....	13		
Nebraska.....	13		
Nevada.....	13		
New Hampshire.....	13		
New York.....	13		
Ohio.....	13		
Oklahoma.....	13		
Oregon.....	13		
Pennsylvania.....	13		
Rhode Island.....	13		
South Dakota.....	13		
Tennessee.....	13		
Texas.....	13		
Vermont.....	13		
Wisconsin.....	13		
Wyoming.....	13		
Zootland.....	13		
		Total.....	165

SURE REPUBLICAN.			
Alabama.....	22	Ohio.....	23
Arkansas.....	22	Oregon.....	3
California.....	22	Pennsylvania.....	30
Colorado.....	22	Rhode Island.....	3
Florida.....	22	South Dakota.....	3
Georgia.....	22	Tennessee.....	11
Idaho.....	22	Texas.....	11
Illinois.....	22	Vermont.....	11
Indiana.....	22	Wisconsin.....	11
Iowa.....	22	Wyoming.....	11
Kansas.....	22		
Kentucky.....	22		
Louisiana.....	22		
Maine.....	22		
Maryland.....	22		
Massachusetts.....	22		
Michigan.....	22		
Minnesota.....	22		
Mississippi.....	22		
Montana.....	22		
Nebraska.....	22		
Nevada.....	22		
New Hampshire.....	22		
New York.....	22		
Ohio.....	22		
Oklahoma.....	22		
Oregon.....	22		
Pennsylvania.....	22		
Rhode Island.....	22		
South Dakota.....	22		
Tennessee.....	22		
Texas.....	22		
Vermont.....	22		
Wisconsin.....	22		
Wyoming.....	22		
Zootland.....	22		
		Total.....	68

ACCORDING TO THIS ESTIMATE, the party which obtained the thirty-six votes of New York will elect the president, and neither party can win without the New York vote. From what has leaked out to-day here it is probable that the Republican campaign is to be shaped on the above basis. The talk of capturing several Southern States is not received with much favor since Mahone's eclipse in Virginia. It appears to be the general opinion here in official and political circles that from now till after the presidential election the politics of the State of New York will be of extraordinary interest and attract very great attention.

#### DEATH OF R. W. GENTRY.

R. W. Gentry, of Pettis County, Mo., is known to all the readers of the RURAL WORLD as one of the most enterprising breeders of Spanish Merino sheep in the State of Missouri. His demise on Friday last was heralded over the wires and published in the morning papers in St. Louis on Saturday, taking everybody by surprise, for he was young, only 26 years of age, full of energy, and one of the most enterprising in the State. He was a minister of the Christian Church, and at our request the Rev. J. W. Smart prepared the following obituary for our readers:

Friday evening Nov. 9, 1883, at seven o'clock, near Sedalia, Mo., the gentle spirit of this young man took its flight to the spirit world. It seems strange that the young and the talented are thus taken just as they are entering upon useful lives. But so it is, and we humbly bow to the will of Him who doeth all things well. We do not understand all about it now, but when the "mists have cleared away" we shall then know how it is. R. W. Gentry was no ordinary man, as all who knew him will testify.

Naturally he was bright, and he had enjoyed the boon of a liberal education. He graduated with first honors from the State University at Columbia, and soon afterward made an engagement to locate with the Christian Church in Columbia, as its pastor. It was quite an undertaking for one so young and without experience to take such a charge as Columbia, where some of the most talented preachers of Missouri had lived and labored. But he proved equal to the task, and while there elicited praise from his own brethren on account of his pulpit ability. His pastorate was short but quite successful, and satisfactory to his Church. He could have continued indefinitely, and when he tendered his resignation there were many sad hearts among the people of his charge.

He owned a very large farm in Pettis county, near Sedalia, and business demanded his presence there. This was the cause of his resignation at Columbia. He did not intend to abandon his chosen calling, in the near future he contemplated entering into active work again for the betterment and the saving of his fellow-men. But he has been called home, with his plans and purposes unfinished. He died as he had lived—a Christian, and now enjoys the rest promised the true, the faithful and the good.

There is no young man that we call to mind now in Missouri who is the equal of R. W. Gentry. His wisdom, his attainments and his good common sense were greater for his age than any one we know. His character was spotless and his integrity unimpeachable.

Among the farmers and stock-raisers of Missouri he was well known, having been associated with them in various ways for some years. The news of his death will bring sadness into many homes, not only in his own State, but elsewhere. Wherever he was known he made friends, and was loved and honored by those friends; and now they will sadly mourn his death. But they will remember him as a model young Christian man, and around their memories of him the light of heaven will never go out.

The great sorrow, however, is in his own home, with the companion of his joys and sorrows. There the shadow is the darkest, and in his mother's home this great shadow hides away much of the sunshine. But they are all children of God, and their faith, no doubt, sees beyond this darkness that now is, so that they sorrow not as those who have no hope.

There is a brighter day, when loved ones, who have followed the dear Christ in this life, shall meet again.

St. Louis, Nov. 12, 1883.

#### GROW MORE FRUIT.

The observing fruit-grower who has watched current events in connection with his business the last two years, must feel convinced that substantial inducements exist to grow more fruit and extend his field of operations. The larger and more important fruits, such as apples and peaches, have yielded fine profits to a great many cultivators during the last two or three years. It may be urged that the high prices prevailing was a natural result arising from the scarcity of fruit, the failure of the crop in so many sections, and this must be regarded as the strongest point that can be made against increased cultivation. We will take Missouri for instance. The bulk of the growers and shippers have shipping facilities, or are sufficiently near a railroad to ship to distant markets, if local buyers do not purchase, and no excuse can be offered that would justify the orchardist in permitting his fruit to decay in the orchard. Eastern buyers have not only been steady and heavy purchasers for months in the St. Louis market this year as well as last, but have gone into the interior of the State whenever fruit in any quantity could be found, paying at every point such prices as were highly remunerative to the grower. This State had an immense crop of apples last year, and it brought into the State an amount of money that would exceed a wild estimate.

But the local buyers and consumers and Eastern purchasers did not have the field to themselves. Northern operators were all through the State in quest of apples for their home markets. Iowa and Minnesota had a number of buyers here who helped to sustain prices. There was hardly an apple left in the State when the foreign buyers departed. This year the State has also a large supply of fine apples, and the failure of the crop in so many sections, and this must be regarded as the strongest point that can be made against increased cultivation. We will take Missouri for instance. The bulk of the growers and shippers have shipping facilities, or are sufficiently near a railroad to ship to distant markets, if local buyers do not purchase, and no excuse can be offered that would justify the orchardist in permitting his fruit to decay in the orchard. Eastern buyers have not only been steady and heavy purchasers for months in the St. Louis market this year as well as last, but have gone into the interior of the State whenever fruit in any quantity could be found, paying at every point such prices as were highly remunerative to the grower. This State had an immense crop of apples last year, and it brought into the State an amount of money that would exceed a wild estimate.

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Admitting that there is a large or full crop of apples throughout the country, and no waiting market is visible, the crop need not be lost. The evaporator is now recognized as an important factor in the development of this industry, and no matter how large the crop, the evaporators will be set up in every fruit section and consume large quantities of 15 to 20 cents a bushel, which must be considered fair for an off year. At home and abroad there are good markets for dried fruit—Europe ordering more freely every year of all grades. The average grower will admit that a crop of apples or peaches every other year, if not oftener, would pay for the capital and labor involved.

In regard to peaches much of a similar character could be offered, showing that peach culture is becoming very profitable, and when a surplus appears, and it will pay to ship only the finest fruit, the evaporator can be successfully called in to prepare the remaining fruit for a more lucrative market. In

Southern Illinois, where the business of fruit-growing for a livelihood is conducted so successfully, we learn the growers have made money enough to steadily enlarge their fields and orchards. Next year more acres will be covered with large and small fruits than at any time heretofore. The increase the present season has been the largest ever known there. The little town of Alto Pass alone imported and planted out in that vicinity this fall, 17,000 peach trees, in addition to thousands of other trees and plants. The past season was one of great profit to many of the growers there, who assert they can afford to stand occasional failures. Strawberry fields have been equally widened, and it can be truthfully said that the business is booming in the section. We have in the foregoing enumerated a few points and some facts that may serve to change the views entertained by some parties more or less interested, and we will return to the subject later on with additional information that will convince those that are skeptical that the outlook for fruit-growing is exceedingly bright here and elsewhere.

#### What is Free Trade?

COL. COLMAN: In your article of Nov. 1, under the caption "What is Free Trade?" I think you are among the number who misunderstand the term; at least it is illogical to call a tariff for revenue free trade. Free trade, to be in harmony with the meaning of the words as applied to anything else, would mean to trade with foreign countries as we trade with other States, without any tax at all. If a majority are in favor of a tariff for revenue, that should be the policy adopted. It is not necessary to confuse terms.

You are right when you say that a revenue tariff is equivalent to the keeper of a toll gate, who takes money for the Government, but you can not have a toll gate of that kind without every manufacturing establishment of like goods keeping just such a toll gate and collecting money for private use. If your tariff is only 1 per cent. You can not draw a line between two rates of tariff and call one a protective tariff and the other not. You are very badly mistaken when you say that with a revenue tariff the Government gets all the money that is taken out of the pockets of the people. Home made goods and imported goods are like water; they rise to the same level for like grades of goods. If the Government takes 1 per cent. tariff from foreign goods, every domestic manufacturer will take 1 per cent. more on all his goods, because he can command it, and we are foolish enough to vote him that protection. He is not to blame for taking it. We have given it to him. A farmer never sells wheat at 90 cents per bushel if he can get 95 cents, and manufacturers should not be expected to be more philanthropic or patriotic than other men. We should not vote to pay more for our goods than is necessary, if we do not want to do so.

Now, one more suggestion and I am done. A direct tax is the only just and equitable burden that can be levied. All indirect taxes are deceitful, and cause us to give ten dollars to manufacturers for one we give to the Government. And here in mind we never get a dollar from across the ocean to pay tariff with. We have to pay all the tariff we vote for.

I. R. PARKS.

Wabash, Wayne Co., Ill.

If our kindly critic will read again the article referred to, he will find that, so far as there is any apparent disagreement between us, he is arguing a question which we did not raise. We are as one as to the purpose and effect of protective tariffs. But a purely "revenue tariff" excludes absolutely the idea of protection, because it is levied only on articles not produced or manufactured in this country. The nearer we can come to such a tariff, the better. The duty on spices, which was foolishly thrown off last winter in order to afford an excuse for retaining protective taxes, was a revenue duty; the duty on woolen goods, whereby the cost of the clothes that every man and woman wears is artificially raised, is a protective duty. The former did not raise the price of anything produced in the United States; the latter does increase the cost of home-made fabrics. Our purpose, however, was merely to show that the revenue reform movement is directed against the protective system, not necessarily against indirect taxation. After the robbery of protection has been got out of the way it will be timely to consider the respective merits and demerits of direct and indirect taxes. But it is idle to talk about direct taxation so long as taxes are avowedly imposed for the purpose of "protection," or, in other words, for the purpose of making prices high and the good things of life scarce, in order that favored classes may be enriched at the expense of consumers in general.

## The Cattle Yard.

F. W. Smith of Boone county, Mo., sent a number of fine animals to the Fat Stock show.

T. B. Hickman of Boone county, Mo., sold to Jas. Richardson last week seven Shorthorn cows for \$1100.

Since their excellent sale of nearly one hundred and fifty head of Jersey cattle at Lexington, Alex. McClintock and Son, of Millersburg, have yet a fine herd of over 40 animals, headed by one of the best living sons of the renowned Signal, Campo Boy 829, whose full sister, Croton Maid, made 21 1/2 lbs. of butter in seven days. Should any one, or more, of our readers need Jersey or Shorthorn cattle, trotting, carriage, or buggy horses, the Messrs. McClintock are in a position to serve them, and will, we believe, do it with faithfulness to the very best of their ability. Their address is Alex. McClintock & Son, Millersburg, Ky.

#### Pike County Sales.

William Pritchett, of the Peno Stock Farm, Frankfort, Pike County, Mo., made a good sale on the 7th inst. Always a popular man with the men of his own and adjoining counties, because of his indefatigable energy and enterprise, he never calls upon his fellow breeders and farmers in vain. When he announces a sale, everybody within a hundred miles knows it, and the great majority are glad to respond, because they know he will have something good to sell. Hence it was that on the date mentioned he had a good crowd and sold stock aggregating as follows:

30 Shorthorn cows and heifers.....	\$3,006
12 calves.....	700

22 two-year-old steers.....	733
5 one-year-old steers.....	223
22 steer calves.....	292
9 steer calves.....	292
20 yearling grade heifers.....	580
—hogs.....	490
—sheep.....	675
6 graded cows.....	243

Making a total of the sale, without counting the horses and mules, of over seven thousand dollars. But then, Mr. Pritchett was always an enterprising, pushing and successful man, and the people of good old Pike know how to do him honor.

#### What is a Cattle Show?

Considerable is being asked, and answered in Eastern papers on this subject, and in the melee some good points are being made. The last New England Farmer has the following: "In a late number of the Farmer the question is asked, 'What is a cattle show for?' I will try to answer it according to my observation for many years. I will say that it is a combination of any number of men, many of them with an *Hon.* prefixed to their names, city rumblers, merchants and lawyers, whose farms, bought with the wealth accumulated in other pursuits, are cultivated under the supervision of the foreman of their farm hands, of more agricultural intelligence and experience than themselves. A State society is formed of such material; a show is got up and the gate money levied on the common unassuming farmer, who with his family is let in on foot at the rate of two shillings a head, to promenade the enclosed paradise of cattle, horses, horse-trots and side shows, while for a shilling more the intolerable swell is let in on wheels, to ride over the crowd if a sharp eye is not kept on him to escape the danger of bruises and soiled clothes, with no eye to enjoy the sight seeing in peace, while the village lawyer who may have raised an extra large potato in his garden, or have a reputed fast horse that never trots entered there, can have all the immunities of the yard and the outside world, to go in and out at pleasure without an additional gate fee."

There may be a good deal of truth in the above, but that is not the way we do things in the West.

#### Cattle in Winter.

The old story of how to keep cattle in flesh during winter is always in order at this season of the year and never fails to elicit essays by the score, all of them more or less suggestive of what provision should be made for the protection of cattle from the inclemency of the weather whilst attempting to sustain the condition in which they entered the winter. The following is from the National Live Stock Journal:

The farmer or breeder who most thoroughly understands how to prepare live stock for winter is he who makes it a point to get the largest possible amount of flesh upon the ribs during the summer. So, he who best understands his business during the winter is he who succeeds in maintaining all the flesh acquired during the summer, adding to this as far as he can. Cattle that go into winter in good flesh, if suitably protected from storms and cold, and properly fed, are easily kept up to the summer standard till mid-winter, and with suitable attention the same will prove true of the remainder up to the appearance of grass. The warmth of seven-twelfths of the year favors the interests of the feeder in the highest degree, both in the direction of putting on flesh, and in retaining it; and it is only by inexcusable improvidence that the grain made during the larger and best half of the year is lost during the shorter and unfavorable half.

It is bad economy to use for fuel corn meal, at \$20, and oil cake at \$35 per ton, but this is exactly what is done when anyone, by exposing cattle to a low temperature at the same time endeavors to hold the summer's flesh during winter by the use of special foods.

#### Cattle for Mexico.

THE RURAL WORLD has made it a point to direct the attention of stock breeders, of the West to the grand market opened for them by the interchange of trade with the republic of Mexico; and, whilst we have failed in the accomplishment of our object this year, we have hopes of seeing it realized. In the last issue to hand, the Chihuahua, Mexico, News says: "Every year the demand for cattle grows. Crowded Europe seeks her supplies in the United States. Steadily her stock farms there spread over the country until but a few sections are left. Stock men are every day penetrating further and further into Mexico. If the effort made this State can soon become one of the greatest stock-raising States in Mexico, and this city its chief cattle market, cattle are remarkable free from diseases here. The climate is so mild they can fatten on open pastures the whole year round. Most places all that is lacking is water. That can be had in abundance for stock by means of wells and wind-mills. More attention to our cattle interests will enhance the profits of every man engaged in stock raising. The stimulation of immigration by reasonable prices for land will occasion this. It would be more profitable for our large land owners to give away one-half their land in order that this effect might be produced and they more than double their present profits on the rest than to remain as they are. The State authorities should make their resources and advantages known abroad and by active measures promptly taken induce the development of our great cattle resources."

As we have heretofore urged, what the ranchers and farmers of Mexico want is a good sprinkling of our thoroughbred Shorthorn, Hereford, Polled, Devon, Jersey, and Holstein bulls; particularly the beef breeds; and we hope to see an effort made to bring a large number of them here to see what we have to show them at the next season's fairs.

**Red Norfolk v. Black Scotch Polled Cattle.**

It is contended by those well acquainted with the two above named breeds, that the former excel all, except the choicest of the latter, in the hind quarter. The Red Polled are the most level, even, and lengthy in this point, and their rumps are well covered with excellent, juicy flesh to the ends. They are also better let down in the twist—that is, contain more profitable flesh—this coming lower down in the thigh toward the hocks. But the Black Polled excel in the fore rib, crops, breadth and depth of chest.

There is reason for these superior points in them, as they are reared chiefly for beef, while the Red Polled are bred for a combination of milk and beef. In consequence of this, the body must be wedge-shaped—the fore part thinner than the hind part. If the Black cows give milk enough to rear their calves, their Scotch breeders are satisfied with them. When they want milk for the family table, they resort to the Ayrshire, which is famous as a dairy cow, although not nearly equal to the Polled for beef.

With the Western ranchmen, the Black Polled cattle will, I believe, be preferred for breeding and rearing, as beef is their main object. With the farmers of the Middle and Eastern States, the choice will fall on the Red

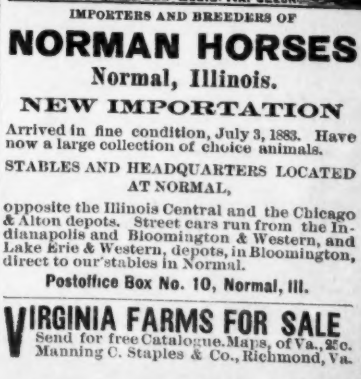
olled, as they require general-purpose cows such as excel both in the dairy and shambles. —A. B. Allen, in Nat. Live Stock Journal.

#### Old Bulls.

That well known writer Wm. Housman, of London, writing to the National Live Stock Journal on the above



Manning C. Staples & Co., Richmond, Va.









## The Dairy.

The National Butter, Egg and Cheese Association.

**MR. RURAL WORLD:**—The National Butter, Egg and Cheese Association having accepted the invitation of this organization to hold its Eleventh Annual Convention, for 1883, in Cincinnati, we hereby request your presence on the occasion.

The Convention will assemble Tuesday, December 4, at 2 o'clock p. m., in Smith & Nixon's Hall, Fourth street, and sessions will be held on Wednesday and Thursday, the 5th and 6th.

The annual meetings have been useful in past years in promoting the important industries which they directly represent, and other interests more or less dependent upon them.

They have been advantageous to many individuals, in the opportunities afforded for personal contact with a large number of those engaged in callings having identity with the interests represented, in the exchange of views and expressions of experience, and in the encouragement of trade.

They have had a beneficial influence upon interests of consumers as well as producers, in intelligent discussion upon questions which concern the quality of food products, and actions taken by which improvement has been gained in such matters.

These conventions have been well attended heretofore, and the coming meeting is expected to fully meet all expectations in regard to the value of expressions of those who will submit addresses, the discussions upon various topics, and the opportunity for personal greetings and acquaintance.

Although there will be no general Dairy Fair, provision has been made for exhibiting such articles of dairy product, implements or machinery, as persons may wish to have shown on the occasion, and free of cost. No admission charge to the sessions of the Convention.

Arrangements will be made for reduced railway fares for those attending the Convention, by rebate on the return trip, and for reduced rates at hotels.

For any information desired, address the undersigned.

CHAS. B. MURRAY,  
J. H. MAGILL,  
RUKARD HURD,  
Committee on Invitation.

Produce Exchange, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Now here is matter for reflection by the dairy and creamery men west of Ohio. Surely what they can do we can. Will those who are interested make it a point to be there, and then come to the Mississippi Valley Creamery and Dairy-men's Association, meeting in St. Louis in January, able and willing to tell what they have learned, and what they know of the business. We are all brethren in this matter, and must do the best we can to boom the interest we have at heart.

### Price of Butter.

Nobody can deny that the creamery has a great advantage over private dairies of the ordinary kind or far from the best markets, but when we read that "in the Boston market the Western creamery butter has replaced the home dairy products; within the last six years Western butter has gained the head of the market and held it; while choice New York dairy was quoted at 37 3/8 cents, and Vermont at 29 3/8 cents, Western creamery brought 40 and 42 cents at wholesale," and more like this we ought to add in justice to the private dairies, that hundreds of them were getting at the same time from 50 to 75 cents a pound for their butter, and that at these prices the supply was not equal to the demand. We have even known of private dairies who could deliver butter the year round and had their cows cropping in every month in the year, to sell their butter to private customers in small villages at 30 per cent. above the store and market rates. But to do this, the butter must be delivered as regularly as Saturday comes around every week in the year. A dairyman known to us is now completing the seventh year of a weekly delivery of a 5 lb. pail of butter to one customer at 50 cents a pound the whole time, which is equal to 1,820 pounds of butter and \$910. And the average yield of each cow in the dairy has been 130 pounds yearly for the past six years.—*The Dairy.*

### What is Rennet?

Once upon a time it was supposed that the action of rennet in making curd (precipitating the casein in the milk and making it insoluble) was due to the acids contained in the gastric fluid of the stomach. It was very soon discovered, however, that it was not this acid, but a peculiar action of the substance of the stomach itself, which produced the effect. That even after the stomach of the calf had been steeped in brine for months, and had been dried and exposed to the air for a time, it might be again steeped in brine and would furnish a second, and even a third supply of rennet. It was found, then, that this property was not confined to the stomach only, but that the membrane of the intestine, or even of the bladder of an animal would exert the same effect as the stomach; that is, that it would change milk sugar into lactic acid, and would cause milk to form curd. Moreover, by further use of these animal substances it was found that their agency was greatly increased by the action of the atmosphere, or of its oxygen upon them, and that long continued exposure to the air strengthened their action. A calf's stomach that had been kept twelve months became possessed of very powerful coagulating properties.

But there are other substances which have the same effects. A solution of malt in water contains a sweet substance called diastase, and this has the power of changing starch into sugar. But when the diastase has been exposed to the air for a length of time it acquires the same property that rennet possesses, viz., that of changing sugar to lactic acid and of producing curd. So that the property of rennet seems to be acquired by the action of oxygen upon the membrane of the stomach, or at least this oxidizing action certainly restores the active property of rennet after it has been exhausted.

But just here arises an evil which occurs in practice more frequently than factormen suspect. It is this: By this exposure to the atmosphere, of insufficiently cured rennets, the putrefactive fermentation sometimes, and, indeed often, takes place. The putrescent germs then carry a taint into the cheese, which in course of a short time sets the putrefactive fermentation into action and the

cheese rapidly deteriorates in quality. Such cheese will not keep; and in the very hot weather a few days will suffice to spoil it. And this fact in regard to rennet should receive the most careful study and consideration of factorymen.—*The Dairy.*

### Cause of Garget.

The foundation for a great many cases of garget is laid in the fall or winter, when cows are being dried off, by going too long without thoroughly milking out the bag. The long detention of milk produces swelling and inflammation, which linger till the bag begins to enlarge preparatory to another birth, and the consequence is an extraordinary hardness and swelling, accompanied with inflammation and soreness that keep up for a long while and often prove the ruin of a part or the whole of the udder. Garget is generally curable, but not always. In mild cases the treatment may be frequent bathing in tepid water with friction after each milking. In severe cases, the water used had better be as hot as the animal can endure. When very severe, fomenting with hot water has proved efficacious. Cathartics should always be given when the swelling is obdurate, and frequent and thorough milking in all cases, and a spare diet allowed. Rubbing the bag frequently with some penetrating oil, like oil of turpentine diluted with linseed oil, to a strength that will not be injurious, or anointing with iodine salve, are valuable aids, and are often all that need be done. The daily use of a little saltpetre administered in the water drunk or in the feed, is recommended by some high authorities and has proved useful.—*Prof. L. B. Arnold.*

### Butter, Cheese and Eggs.

In speaking of the annual convention of National Butter, Egg and Cheese Association, to be held in Cincinnati on the fourth of next December, the *St. Louis Republican* says:

It will be an interesting meeting, for butter, cheese and eggs—a trio of articles that furnishes a foundation for the whole system of table delicacies in this country—are being recognized not only as important features in American agriculture, but as sources of easy wealth to those farmers who understand the art of economically producing them. There are districts in Illinois and Iowa which, instead of sending the crop of grain and stock to market in hundreds of trains, compact them into butter and send it to market in a few train loads—and save a great deal of money by the operation—for, a crop of grain worth \$2,500 requires ten cars to carry it to market; but \$2,500 worth of butter can be carried in half a car. This is farming in the best part of Illinois and Iowa—and it gives lands a higher value than they command in other parts.

The association extends a general invitation to all interested persons to attend the approaching meeting, and it will be worth while to go, for it will be a good place to learn something instructive.

### Weight of Milk.

A quart of good milk should weigh about 2.15 pounds, or nearly 2 pounds 2-1/2 ounces. If milk is weighed, this rule will give the monthly yield in quarts more exactly than measuring. Probably not one farmer in ten has any definite idea as to the average yield of his cows in pounds or quarts. Those who have never tried keeping a record of the milk yield will find it a profitable, and perhaps a surprising experiment.

One thousand pounds of average milk contains:

Casein.....	32 pounds.
Fat.....	16 " "
Milk Sugar.....	45 " "
Mineral Matter.....	15 " "

By setting milk in deep cans placed in cold water, the fat or cream can be removed before any decomposition occurs. When we reflect that in butter making only fat is removed from the milk, it will appear reasonable that skim milk properly managed, should possess a high value for feeding purposes.—*Bulletin, Wis. Experimental Station.*

Mr. Robert Hall, an Ohio butter inspector, says that where butter is properly churned, both as to time and temperature, it becomes firm with very little working, and it is tenacious; but its most desirable state is waxy; when it is easily moulded into any shape, and may be drawn out into a considerable length without breaking. It is then styled gilt-edge. It is only in this that butter possesses that rich nutty taste and smell, and shows up a rich golden yellow color which imparts so high a degree of pleasure in eating it, and which increases its value many fold. It is not always necessary, when it smells sweet, to taste butter in judging it. The smooth unctuous feel in rubbing a little between the finger and thumb expresses at once its rich quality; the nutty smell and rich aroma indicate a similar taste, and the bright golden glistening cream-colored surface shows its height of cleanliness. It may be necessary at times to use a tryer, or use it until you become an expert in testing by taste, smell and rubbing.

For hundreds of years the Jerseys have been closely bred with but one object in view; that is, to produce the largest amount of rich and highly colored cream from a given amount of food; and in furtherance of this plan, every precaution is taken to prevent the introduction of any blood that may deteriorate the rich qualities of the pure bred Jersey. The importation of live cattle, other than for beef, on Jersey island is prohibited by law, and any violation is punished. The effect of this restrictive measure has been to push the creaming qualities of their cattle up to the highest pitch; but, at the same time, the continuous intermixture of kindred strains of blood, as is necessarily the case in so small an area, has weakened the Jersey physically, and so materially hindered a healthy growth as to make its beef qualities the poorest of any class of cattle in the world. The low grade of beef produced by the Jersey is of course largely the result of the fact that beef production has been entirely ignored, and probably also the best milking and beefing qualities are incompatible—although this is a disputed point. At any rate, the long continued close breeding, though not exactly in-breeding, has doubtless had a very great influence in depreciating flesh and fat production, and lowering the constitutional vigor of the animal.

In regard to the islanders' method of feeding, but little need be said. Any successful American stock raiser knows as much about feeding as they do, and has far greater facilities for raising and

feeding what he wants. The Jerseyman's space is limited, and his choice of food crops is also limited. If he has a farm of 20 acres, he generally crops it this way: Hay and pasture ten acres, turnips two; mangolds one; parsnips one; carrots three-fourths; potatoes two; wheat three and one-fourth. He will keep two horses, 12 head of cattle, and two pigs. He feeds his cattle upon hay, parsnips, carrots, turnips, and mangolds; he carefully tends them and milks them twice, often three times, per day. He shelters them in inclement weather, and takes the best of care of them in all kinds of weather. He economizes pasture by tethering his cows, driving the stake in a new place once or twice per day. Altogether the Jersey cow has little reason to complain of her lot, for she is well fed, well cared for and has no fear of the butcher, while her sole duty is to extract the cream from a specified amount of grass, etc., an office for which she is admirably fitted.

## The Pig Pen.

### Pig Breeding.

#### SELECTION OF SIRE.

All breeders who desire to improve their pig stock or keep up their herd to a high state of excellence, must be careful in the selection of a sire. A certain amount of laxity may be permissible in the females of a herd, when the sole object is to breed for slaughter, but even then a high-class boar is of prime importance, and much more so when the formation or maintenance of a pedigree herd is the breeder's aim.

It is to the male in a very considerable degree we must look for the good qualities of the future herd; and were it for no other reason than the comparative ease with which a common herd is improved by the judicious use of a few well-bred males, this would be of paramount consideration. It must be remembered, however, that a faulty or under-sized sire has as much, or even greater, propensity to deteriorate the progeny of a herd of, say, twenty well-bred sows, as a high-class one has to improve those of twenty under-bred ones. Consequently, while the introduction of an inferior dam to a herd will result in comparatively small loss, the selection of a faulty boar may do almost irreparable injury. It is

TO THE MALE WE LOOK FOR QUALITY. The boar should be of perfect symmetry, and show in a marked degree all the attributes of the most improved types; carrying, with a masculine appearance, a head far removed from coarseness, and whose broad jaw and sharp face betoken great aptitude to fatten.

He need not necessarily be upon an extra large scale. Indeed, the short, level backed animal of equal fatness at shoulders, loins, and hams, and generally a compact form, is my choice. Fine in bone, with hams and shoulders almost down to the ground, well covered with long silky hair, betoken good constitution, and ameliorating both the extremes of heat and cold, and whose fine quality is a guarantee of their careful breeding. Such is the typical sire.

Coarse bristles are the accompaniments of coarse hides, and vice versa; and it is a matter of importance, though frequently overlooked, whether the bristles are as sometimes, nearly on a fourth rind, or whether the latter is almost as thin as parchment. In addition, the quality of meat is always finer in the latter case than in the former. Most of the improved Essex I have met with have had, in a marked degree, this high excellence alike of skin and quality of meat.

Having found an animal that individually combines the essential good qualities, it is necessary to inquire about his progenitors, and especially his dam. I have found that, as a rule, the young male perpetuates in marked degree the characteristics of his dam, and the young female of her sire. It follows, then, that, however expedient it may be for the pork-producer to feed from inferior or faulty female specimens of the family, the boar breeder must only rear from not only a well-bred but a good shaped sow of the highest quality and characteristics; not only so, but her nursing powers must be duly considered, as they are of the greatest importance. It is a requisite that the pig should be able to nurse her offspring, and be gifted with a plentiful supply of milk, as it is for the dairy cow to be so, while there is as much difference in this respect between individuals of the one tribe as the other. Yet it is only from a dam so constituted that a young boar should be selected, as this milking gift is to a very large extent inherited.

The difference between a sow whose milk is plentiful and one who has but a scanty supply is very apparent in the offspring. Those of the former grow with rapidity, and lay a foundation for future thrift and early profit, whilst the latter never fully recover their early stint. I strongly advise, then, that boars be selected from dams who possess good milking properties. As fecundity is a matter of great importance in the pig, and the capability of nursing a numerous litter of quite equal importance, it is well to see that the sow has a full complement of teats, for Master Piggy does not brook any partnership in the one he has selected. Therefore, a sow should have from twelve to fourteen well-developed teats, and then she has a chance of rearing a good litter. In like manner I prefer a boar from large litters and from a prolific sow.

In selecting cows for the general stock, breadth and depth of frame are of paramount importance. With this should be allied as many of the characteristics of high quality as can be obtained, when a herd is intended; coarseness, either of hide, hair or head, should never be condoned, and though it is not absolutely necessary to adhere to the compactness of form, as in the boar, still the sow should be built upon level lines, and be quite even and symmetrical.

### LARGE-FRAMED BOARS.

When it is desirable to increase the size of a herd, a boar of a large scale may be selected and introduced; but, as a rule, the symmetry and quality should be the prominent features of the boar, and frame, united to as much symmetry and quality as possible, be those of the sow. Taking the White breeds as examples, to improve the quality of the Middle breed, or give greater scale to the Small, select a Middle sow and a Small boar; and, in the same way, when it is desired to increase the size of the Mid-

dle, take a well bred sow of the Large breed, and a good little boar, and from these, with careful breeding, a class of pigs with all the frame and fine growth of the Large, with the feeding qualities and hair of the Middle, might be obtained. When

### PORK OR BACON

is the sole aim of the breeder, I am free to confess that the produce of what may be designated Medium-bred sows are as profitable as any, and perhaps crosses, as between the Large Middle White, and the Berkshires, are most profitable of all; but after the first cross these are comparatively valueless for breeding purposes. Some such breeders of White pigs, when grazing is resorted to, find it more economical to keep thick-set sows of Middle type and a lengthy, large-framed boar. They say that the Middle class of animals are kept more economically than the Large, consequently it is cheaper to keep twenty small eaters and one large eater, than vice versa. Their reasoning is correct, and when all the young are consigned to the butcher it is a plan that has its advantages. But the sows should be the selected ones out of litters having a tendency to free growth, while the boar should, though following the type of the Large, have Middle blood in his veins. Nevertheless, under such circumstances it is rarely we find uniformity in the herd, and it should only be resorted to in exceptional cases, and with the utmost care and consideration when high-class stock is kept for breeding purposes.—*Corr. Farmers Advocate.*

## The Poultry Yard.

### Eggs and Poultry Farming.

Most people who keep a small flock of hens make them pay fairly, as they have a large run and get such pickings as they require; but if these people knew how to do it, those same hens might be made to produce twice as many eggs—and so on with ever so many thousands. A hen has got to have about so much food to keep alive, now add a little more of the right kind to make an egg for about 250 days in the year and you have it, after adding about a score of other considerations.

1. We will consider the kind of hens, etc.
2. The land of a hen farm.
3. The house, nests, etc.
4. Food.
5. Health.
6. Eggs and marketing, and add a sandwich in anything pertinent to the subject.

THE KIND OF HENS. I have had most of the common breeds. The Golden and Silver Pheasants have but little to recommend them to my favor. The Black Top-knot Poland and Black Spanish very much alike, tender chicks to raise, rather tender fowls to stand the cold winter, long time to mature and get ready to lay, but rather good layers and lay very large, white uniform eggs which stand next to first choice in market, the Light Brahma eggs being first; but on the whole don't like them as well as some others.

Light Brahmas make most excellent table fowls and best kind to make early spring chickens, which is a great factor in her business as we will show by and by; but very poor layers, take long time to mature and get ready to lay, lay but few eggs in the winter, fat and lazy, but their eggs are the first choice in market, so far as I know.

Buff Cochins nearly as large as Brahmas, most excellent fowl for market, but poor layers; good for early spring chickens.

Plymouth Rock next in weight, have many good qualities, good strong chicks, very fair for early chicks, good layers, good table fowls and good mother hens.

White Leghorn not very early to mature, very good layers, trouble but very easy to sit, but not so strong and hardy as the Brown Leghorn and want twice as long to recuperate after they have laid out a litter.

Brown Leghorn very early, almost continual layers, want but short rests between litters, but up and at it again; poor mothers, poor setters, and like the White Leghorn their eggs rather small. The Common, or what we call the barnyard fowl, is a mixture of any and all breeds, and is about as good layer as any, only be particular in all cases to select your pullets that look strong, sprightly and well up, and reject and consign to the pot any ill and awkward-looking pullet, for they won't pay, and the same with crows. To make a yard of good layers I have the best success to let Plymouth Rock and Brown Leghorn run and mix together, and then select their best progeny.

I shall not attempt to go into science or particulars about crossing breeds, as I have not given it much attention and do not well understand it, and in truth am not used to writing on any subject, but will try to make some suggestions, hoping that those better prepared will make bee-farming so plain all may understand it and make it a success every time, instead of making so many failures as we generally see, for it is true that nineteen out of twenty who attempt to keep a large flock of hens, make a failure of it.

Our suggestions cannot all be acted upon this season, but we will run through the category and apply them as they will come in season, and as the arrangements are mostly made for the winter, people will be more anxious to know how to feed their hens to get the most eggs for the holidays and winter, when eggs bring high prices. Well, we will try to let you have it long enough before Thanksgiving to make more eggs than you ever had before if your hens are all right, and you pay them good attention.—*Corr. Dirigo Rural.*

### Poultry Notes.

Incubators require such nice judgment that they are not likely ever to supplant the hen in chicken raising to any great extent. To some they will be of great value, but not to the mass of the people.

The hen has in her ovaries, in round numbers, more than 600 egg germs, which develop gradually and are successfully laid. Of these 600 the hen will lay 20 in her first year; 135 in her second, and 114 in the third. In each one of the following four years the number of eggs will be diminished by 20, and in her ninth year she will lay at most 10 eggs. In order to obtain from them sufficient product to cover the expense of aliment-

ation, they should not be allowed to live over four years.—*Anales de la Sociedad Odontologica, Havana.*

Corn alone will not answer for fowls, especially if they are kept in confinement. It is carbonaceous, or fat producing, which is an objection, as over-fat fowls will not lay, and disease breaks out among them quickly when kept on an exclusively corn diet. Variety of food is the proper plan to pursue in feeding, not only as a sanitary precaution, but also because variety affords all the elements that enter into the composition of an egg. At the season when the fowls are shedding feathers, they should also have a little bone meal. Ground oyster shells, gravel and charcoal, if placed within reach of poultry, will be found able assistants in promoting health.

There are several causes why fowls lay shell-less eggs. A writer in *Poultry* mentions the following: First, from the fowls having been kept short of materials to form or make the shell. If this is allowed to go on unnoticed it is a great strain upon the fowl's system, and has a tendency to weaken the oviduct, or shell passage, where the egg is encased with shell. Secondly, from laying double-shelled eggs. This also injures the passage very much at times. I have known fowls, after producing several of these large eggs, never lay perfect-shelled ones again, while others are left very weak, and only lay them with a very thin shell, not sufficiently thick for hatching purposes. In such cases as these the hens ought to be allowed to sit, so that the whole system has an entire rest; when this is done, it proves a certain cure to them, and strengthens the fowls very much. The third cause is when a fowl produces eggs so rapidly that three eggs may be found in the oviduct at once. The middle one is forced down on the one that will be laid first; the third following again quickly after the second, forces the middle one out of the part of the oviduct where the shell is formed on them.

THAT HUSBAND OF MINE—Is three times the man he was before he began using "Wells' Health Renewer." \$1. Druggists.

### A CAPTAIN'S COMPLAINT.

Having been troubled for a number of years with a weakness of the kidneys and bladder I used a number of medicines for the complaint, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was reading a notice of Hunt's Remedy, of its wonderful success, and I purchased a bottle at Stevens' drug store, used it according to directions, and I found great benefit from it. I have only used two bottles, and I can truly say that it is all that is recommended for kidney, liver, and bladder affections, and I can recommend it to the public as such. CAPT. GEORGE BLACKMAN, With the Union Steamboat Co., 37 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y. June 19, 1883.

### HOTEL ITEMS.

Some ten years ago, while at the Reed House, Erie, Pa., I was taken sick with the spotted fever, and was very low; my back and spine seemed to be affected, with terrible pains in kidneys and back. For fourteen days I laid, and could hardly stir, and suffered the most intense agony imaginable. My feet and limbs were bloated; my water was very unnatural, a deep, red color and brick-dust deposit, and I was fast losing strength and vitality. The doctors treated me, but with no benefit, and I used many different medicines that had been recommended. None of them did me any good until I used Hunt's Remedy, as my attention was called to the case of Hon. Joshua Tuttle, of East Saginaw, Mich., a similar case to mine, he being cured of a severe case of Bright's Disease. I purchased a bottle, and used it according to directions. I began to gain in strength; my water became more natural; the terrible pains in the back and loins were removed; the swellings of my limbs went down. I continued the use of the medicine until I had used in all five (5) bottles, and it has built me up and completely cured me, and I am as sound and healthy as any man of forty-eight years of age, and can attend to my business every day and have commended Hunt's Remedy to many of my friends here in Buffalo, and it has proved, as in my case, a success with them all. Gratefully yours, CHARLES L. WEBB, The House, Buffalo, N. Y. June 19, 1883.

**DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup**  
FOR THE CURE OF  
**FEVER and ACUE**  
Or CHILLS and FEVER,  
AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SLEET, CHILL, ACUE, and FEVER, and the MALARIAL cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA is the old and reliable remedy for impurities of the blood and Scrofulous affections—the King of Blood Purifiers.

DR. JOHN BULL'S VEGETABLE WORM DESTROYER is prepared in the form of candy drops, attractive to the sight and pleasant to the taste.

**DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, BULL'S SARSAPARILLA, BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,**  
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## DAIRY SUPPLIES.

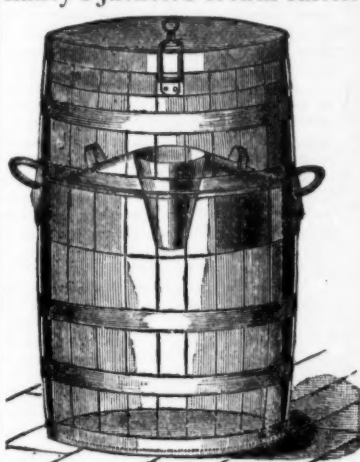


The strongest, most natural that gives the Butter no taste or smell. Patronized by the most prominent creamery men. Send for price list. Mention this paper. BEAN & PERRY Mfg Co., Rockford, Ill.

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The undersigned, practical creamery men, will build and furnish Creameries for individuals or stock companies, and if desired will take stock in part payment. Refer to the business manager of this paper. A. LAWRENCE & SONS, Waukesha, W.

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## The Stock Yards.

### Weekly Review of the Live Stock Market.

The receipts and shipments for the week ending at 11 a. m. to-day were as follows:

#### RECEIPTS.

Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, mules.

Thursday..... 1241 2425 2537 87

Friday..... 1124 5385 827 150

Saturday..... 530 1555 1321 111

Sunday..... 731 4036 840 86

Tuesday..... 766 4345 641 83

Wednesday..... 1588 6915 1580 90

Total..... 5770 25,641 7,746 538

Last week..... 5,711 18,745 2,611 548

#### SHIPMENTS.

Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, mules.

Thursday..... 352 334 230 10

Friday..... 832 957 414 19

Saturday..... 679 232 1705 123

Sunday..... 776 993 643 241

Tuesday..... 141 215 1098 112

Wednesday..... 680 919 230 272

Total..... 3,528 4,140 4,311 775

Last week..... 2,415 9,851 2,390 583

**CATTLE.**—The past week has developed no new or encouraging symptoms in connection with the general condition of the cattle market. There was perhaps slightly increased firmness in some branches such as really good shipping and butchering cattle, owing in part to the few of such qualities arriving and the urgent demand for such, but the general market was as quiet as the two preceding weeks. As for a long time past, the runs of really desirable cattle was wholly inadequate to meet the requirements of Eastern shippers and consequently the market preserved a firm if not a strong tone. Smooth well matured and heavy native steers comprised but a very insignificant proportion of the entire receipts and those who were fortunate enough to receive them found quick sale at strong prices. Medium qualities in fair flesh and light weight in the absence of the choicest grades met with more than the ordinary demand from both shippers and local buyers, and while purchasers were not inclined to pay any more than they had been they took hold freely at quotations. There was no extra cattle received, the very best descriptions bringing \$5.50 while most of the transfers were below \$5. All descriptions of inferior and low grade cattle were neglected, no one appeared to desire them and salesmen had all they could do to get them off their hands at any figure within reason. The supply of native cows, heifers, etc., was fair, good lots selling well but common, dull and weak. Range cattle brought about last week's prices. The demand as usual was chiefly for good, and for these the market held firm, the best prices obtained was from \$4.40 for Texans and one load brought as high as \$4.40, but these were the best offered here this season. Sales were generally below \$4.00 and but few reached this figure. Foreign and inferior lots sold slowly at buyers own prices. Stockers have been in fair request and the best sold at full prices. Good milch cows were scarce and in request.

The closing day of the week presented no new or marked features of interest. The demand was active for good cattle of all kinds and especially natives, which were wanted for the Eastern markets. Local dealers were also free buyers and the general market was firm and decidedly in salesmen's favor. Still there was no material change, and the market was not different from any previous day of the week. The arrivals were improved somewhat, but the offerings of really good were still below the requirements of buyers. Quotations as revised were as follows:

Exporters..... \$5.10 @ 6.40

Good to heavy steers..... 5.00 @ 6.00

Light to fair steers (grasses)..... 4.25 @ 4.90

Common to medium nat. steers..... 4.00 @ 4.60

Fair to good Colorado steers..... 4.00 @ 4.25

Southwest steers..... 3.75 @ 4.85

Grass Indian steers..... 3.40 @ 4.00

Grass Texas steers..... 3.50 @ 4.15

Light to good stockers..... 3.50 @ 4.25

Fair to good feeders..... 3.75 @ 4.25

Native cows and heifers..... 2.25 @ 4.05

Scalawags of any kind..... 2.00 @ 2.40

Milch cows with calves..... 25.00 @ 50.00

Veal calves..... 6.00 @ 13.00

Representative sales:

17 native cows—heifers..... 1144 \$4.05

24 Texas butchers..... 850 3.50

20 Texas butchers..... 853 3.00

28 Texas butchers..... 776 3.20

17 native butchers..... 1021 4.35

16 native steers..... 1330 3.75

16 native steers..... 1024 5.00

17 native steers..... 1122 4.10

38 Texas steers..... 756 3.10

21 native heifers..... 756 3.10

13 native cows—heifers..... 920 3.25

10 native steers..... 1078 4.55

51 Texas steers..... 944 3.20

13 native steers..... 966 4.00

13 native steers..... 1165 5.05

40 native steers..... 1112 4.75

26 native feeders..... 892 4.25

22 southwest stockers..... 803 3.55

10 southwest stockers..... 732 3.00

**HOGS.**—This market has been active throughout the week with an urgent demand from all classes of buyers, and especially packers, whose forces have been increased. Prices as a rule, have been pretty well sustained, but the receipts still continue inadequate although arriving in larger numbers than the week previous. In this connection Hunter, Evans & Co. in their circular have this to say: "Evidence seems to be accumulating that the hog crop, for the coming fall and winter months has been overestimated, and if reports gathered from country shippers are to be relied on, that is, if they are not mistaken in their estimates, it seems doubtful whether the supply for the fall and winter will reach, if at all, except that of last year." The course of the market was as follows: On Thursday prices were higher and choice heavies readily brought \$4.75@5. Packers were free buyers but were compelled to curtail operations owing to small supply, they paying from \$4.40@5. Shippers took what they could get and paid \$4.40@4.50, while butchers' sales were at \$4.75@4.90. Friday prices broke badly under increased receipts and unfavorable reports. Packers suddenly discovered they had been paying too much and demanded a large reduction, but finally compromised and values went off 15 to 20¢ per hundred pounds. After this the movement was active at \$4.40@4.70 for packers; \$4.50@4.70 for Yorkers and \$4.60@4.80 for butchers. Saturday's small supply and the good demand strengthened prices and everything was sold in short order at \$4.35@4.75; Yorkers \$4.50@4.45, and butchers' \$4.60@4.80. On Monday the arrivals were again limited and prices advanced, the demand was urgent from both packers and butchers, the former paying \$4.50@4.70 and the latter \$4.70@4.85. Shippers were small purchasers at \$4.60@4.85, bulk at \$4.70@4.85. Yorkers scarce, being mostly absorbed by packers, but demand good and prices firm at \$4.35@4.45. Butchers quiet at \$4.60@4.85.

On this, the closing day of the week, the supply was large and business was very active at strong prices. Packers took hold freely and from the very start they were eager to take hold, freely paying from \$4.50

@ 75, bulk at \$1.70. Shippers also purchased freely and paid from \$4.40@4.50, and city butchers were on hand and took hold at \$4.75@4.85 but expressed themselves willing to pay \$5.10 for strictly choice heavies, the quality now arriving not coming up to their requirements.

#### Representative sales:

33.....187.....4.50 11.....170.....4.40

35.....187.....4.45 25.....280.....4.80

36.....187.....4.45 112.....254.....4.60

48.....176.....4.45 133.....232.....4.60

53.....249.....4.75 127.....271.....4.65

190.....260.....4.65 81.....253.....4.70

18.....145.....4.40 36.....263.....4.70

41.....234.....4.60 47.....270.....4.70

62.....253.....4.70 85.....252.....4.70

65.....256.....4.75 71.....258.....4.85

63.....256.....4.75 59.....273.....4.70

**SHEEP.**—There has been a very good market for the best grades of sheep all the week and prices were somewhat improved in the best grades, but common and half-fatted have ruled very dull and were hard to dispose of at any price. The following from the weekly circular of Irons and Cassidy, and Scruggs and Cassidy is good advice, and should be followed: "Shipments of sheep to markets at a distance, at this time, must be made with the greatest caution, or they may result in serious loss to the shipper. Frequent errors are made in misjudging sheep both as to weight and quality—for instance, a lot of sheep are shipped to market, and the owner guesses them to weigh 100 lbs. but when weighed at the market they only averaged 80 or 85 pounds. Again, the quality is supposed to be fair, when they are common; and good sheep are often called choice at home; at this tends to depreciate the estimated price. The fact is, that good fat sheep are always saleable at fair prices, but thin ones are hard to sell, and most always results disastrously to the shipper."

Closed without any material change and steady for good, but weak and slow for common. We quote: Common to medium \$2.25@3.00; fair to good \$2.25@3.50, prime \$3.00@4.00. Stockers \$2.25@3.00, fair to good Texans \$2.75@3.50.

#### Horses and Mules.

Trade in horses was active during the week and sales were made quickly, the receipts being cleaned up as fast as received. Fair to good workers, drivers and streeters sold promptly at very satisfactory prices. Mules were in light supply and the demand by no means urgent. Good smooth lots were barely maintained in price, while common and those over eight years of age were dull.

#### Heavy draft..... \$125 @ 135

Drivers..... 110 @ 120

Streeters..... 85 @ 115

Southern..... 75 @ 110

Saddlers..... 125 @ 180

Plugs..... 40 @ 60

#### MULES.

12 to 13½ hands, 4 to 8 years old..... 70 @ 85

14 to 14½ hands, 4 to 8 years old..... 85 @ 105

15 hands, 4 to 8 years old..... 100 @ 120

15½ hands, 4 to 8 years old extra..... 130 @ 155

16 to 16½ hands..... 125 @ 180

Old mules..... 35 @ 55

#### GENERAL MARKET.

**FLOUR.**—This market was quiet and inactive throughout the week, but firm enough as regards value to obviate any material change. The demand up to yesterday was mostly on local account, but on that day some inquiry was had for extra fancy at quotations. Stocks were somewhat larger this week. We quote nominal market quotations as follows: Fine to superfine \$2.40@2.80, X \$2.90@3.05, XX \$3.10@3.30, XXX \$3.50@3.75, family \$4.14@4.15, choice \$4.50@4.70, fancy \$4.90@5.50.

**WHEAT.**—Received into elevators during week 176,742 bushels; withdrawn 197,029 bushels. The spirit of the market was somewhat improved, the movement was larger, and although values fluctuated largely they were on the whole more stationary. The sharp decline of the previous week was followed by a reactionary movement in prices, and steadier prices. January options won the favorite deal and embraced the most of the speculative trading. Cash and November trading was only moderate. Cash prices today were No. 2 red, \$1.00 bid, No. 3 do \$1.78@1.94½. Futures were active and higher.

**CORN.**—Received into elevators during week 213,210 bushels, withdrawn 195,280 bushels. There has been but little difference in values during the week, nor was there any speculative interest in future values that would induce any change of importance. Cash No. 2 mixed opened at 44½@44½ and continued at this pretty much during the week, closing at 44½@44½. Year options were mostly traded in, but no change of marked import was realized, the fluctuations being small. At the close we quote, cash No. 2 mixed 44½@44½, No. 2 white do 44½, future prices stronger.

**OATS.**—Received into elevators 160,984 bushels, withdrawn 96,184 bushels. The demand has been light, trading small and prices declined since the opening. Closing at 26½@26½ for No. 2 cash and 25½@25½ for selected.

**HAY.**—Liberal offerings and active market, but prices in favor of buyers on all descriptions save fancy loose pressed large baled timothy. Holders were forcing sales of all descriptions below choice, which was everywhere in anticipation of continued liberal receipts and still lower prices. Sales: East side—5 cars low to fair mixed \$8@9; 1 prime do \$9@10; 2 prime timothy \$10@11; 2 choice strictly prime to choice \$11@11½; 2 choice strictly prime to choice \$12@12½; 2 fancy \$13. This side—1 car common Kansas prairie \$8@9; 3 choice do \$10@10½; 2 low mixed \$9; 4 prime do \$10; 1 at \$11; 3 prime timothy \$11@12; 2 strictly prime to choice do \$12@13; 2 strictly prime to choice \$14@15; 1 fancy do \$15.

**BUTTER.**—Market quiet, but steady, with no change to note in values. Sales of creamery at 31¢@32¢, and some favorite brands even more; seconds at best dairy rates: Dairy—Choice and fancy 25¢@26¢; prime to choice 24¢@25¢; other grades in excessive offering and dull—fair 12¢@16¢; low grade 8¢@10¢. Near-by country, in pails, dull and accumulating, quotably at 4¢@6¢ for low grade, and 10¢@12¢ for fancy; roll in fair request at 10¢@14¢ for common to choice.

**CHEESE.**—Steady and unchanged. Full cream at 10½¢@11¢; fancy Wisconsin full cream 13¢@13½¢; fair to choice part skims 7¢@10¢; inferior 2¢@3¢.

**EGGS.**—Firm; good marks salable at 19¢@20¢.

**HEMP.**—Supply light and demand limited—market firm at quotations: Undressed \$7.50@10¢ per ton; dressed at 6½¢@7½¢; b; shorts 5½¢@6¢; baled tow at \$7.50@8.00 per ton; break tow \$3.50@4.00.

**POULTRY.**—All kinds firmer, with light offerings and a fair inquiry. Of course the demand was best for choice, and dressed would sell more satisfactorily than live, as the weather is favorable therefor. We quote: Dressed—Chickens at \$1.50@2.50 for poor to medium, \$2.25@3.50 for choice large; turkeys 12¢@14¢; ducks \$3.50@5.00. Live—Chickens at extreme range of 15¢@25¢—latter for large young and old hens; ducks \$3.25; turkeys \$10 to 15; geese \$5 to \$6.

**GAME.**—Firm and prices tending upward, the cold weather imparting life and strength to the market. But as receipts were entirely of stock killed and shipped during the warm weather, there was little or no improvement in the condition of offerings nor in the demand therefor—much sold at low figures while some was thrown away. We quote, sweet stock only: prairie chickens at \$3.50@4.40; quail \$1—b; fresh killed stock would bring more; rabbit \$1.25; squirrel \$5@6¢; ducks; Mallard and teal \$1.50 selected, common mixed 50¢; deer 5¢@7¢; b; gross; venison saddles 8¢@10¢; wild turkeys 6¢@8¢; b; snipe 50¢; pheasant 5¢; woodcock \$1; wild pigeon 50¢.

**POTATOES.**—Inactive and unchanged. Weather more favorable, but this was offset by freer receipts and large stocks in dealers' and speculators' hands. Inferior (small, dirty, worm eaten, mixed, etc.) heavy and depressed. Sales: In bulk del.—1 car rose at 26¢, 1 car various and 2 cars rose at 26¢, 1 car victor at 26¢, 1 fluke at 21¢, 2 do at 23¢½, 3 do and 1 peerless and victor at 23¢, 2 peerless and peachblow at 24¢, 1 fluke and 2 peachblow and 1 rose and 2 garnet Chili at 35¢, 1 rose and early Ohio at 40¢; on track—2 cars rose and peachblow at 21¢, 1 fluke at 30¢ 1 do at 31¢; in sacks—100 sbs rose at 25¢, 370 various at 30¢, 1 car rose at 37¢ del.

**ONIONS.**—In better demand and firmer. Sales: About 700 bbls of prime Iowa red in lots (on levee) at \$1.40, 1 car do at \$1.45 del., besides several small lots at 45¢@50¢ per bu for 60¢ for white.

**CABBAGE.**—Firm at \$3.75 per crate on orders. Sale: 1 car Northern in bulk at \$25 per ton del.

**RUTA BAGAS.**—Quotable at 45¢@47½¢ per bu for car lots in bulk. Sales: 1 car bulk at 47½¢ delivered 167 sbs at 50¢ del.

**WHITE BEANS.**—Western dull and declining at \$2 for poor to \$2.40 for choice. Sales: All country; small lots at \$2.75 packages in lots at \$2.25, 40 sbs (sbs in) and 3 bbls prime medium at \$2.45.

**SAUER KRAUT.**—Firm. City at \$5.50 bbl and \$4.25 b; half-bbl. Country at \$7.50 bbl.

**APPLES.**—Sound large of high color and well packed in demand and sustained in price; cracked, small, poorly assorted, slack packed, etc., over plenty and selling very slowly even at bottom quotations. We quote: Gentling—damaged or very poor at \$1.01@1.25, fair \$1.40@1.50, choice \$1.75@2.00; fancy red worth more; romantics, domini etc., at \$2.00@2.25, spy at \$2.25@2.50; winesap, willow twig and like kinds at \$2.00@3; Ben Davis \$2.75@3.25; bellefleur at \$3.50@3.75. Sales: One lot of 1,800 bbls gentling, winesap, willow twig, Ben Davis etc., at from 1.00@1.30; 75 bbls of gentling at \$1.60, small lots at \$1.75 to \$2.25, 1 car various (mainly gentling) at \$2.25, 1 car gentling at \$2.12¢ del, 35 and 75 bbls Ben Davis at \$3.25, 50 do at \$3.40.

**GRAPES.**—Dull. No fresh receipts—yet supply is fully ample for the demand. We quote: Concord at 60¢ and Catawba at 80¢ @ 10-b basket.

**CALIFORNIA PEARS.**—Steady at \$3.63 50¢ box.

**DRIED FRUIT.**—Apples—leaky and inactive; fair 4½¢@5½¢, prime bright 5½¢@5½¢, sliced 6¢@6½¢; evaporated at 8¢ to 12¢. Peaches—steady—fair 5¢@5½¢, prime 5½¢@5½¢. Sales: 1 car apples and peaches at 5½¢ round, 50 sbs apples at same figure, 300 pkgs apples and peaches in lots at quotations.

**CRANBERRIES.**—Northern plenty and dull at \$7@7.50 per bbl in lots to \$9@10 in a jobbing way; Eastern selling from store at 10¢@12.

**PEAS.**—Scarce. Stock of old light and very few new received as yet. Prices nominally firm, and demand right good—dealers being desirous to stock up for the holiday trade just now. Texas quotable at 7¢@7½¢ for fair to 8¢ for choice large and Western from 5¢ to 5½¢.

**PEANUTS.**—Slow sale. Tennessee—red at 5½¢@6¢; white at 6½¢@7¢.

**GRASS SEEDS.**—Clover again higher, scarce and in demand—sale of small lot at \$5.75; timothy in small supply and strong, with \$1.30 bid for prime; redtop dull as ever and weak at 35¢@45¢. Other seeds not mentioned. Sales: 10 sbs clover at \$5.75, 28 sbs timothy \$1.20½, 1 car red top at \$2½¢.

**HEMP SEED.**—Quiet at \$1.65 @ 1.70.

**COTTON SEED.**—Ready sale at \$1.50 spot or to arrive.

**FLAXSEED.**—In light offering. Nominally steady at \$1.34@1.35.

**CASTOR BEANS.**—Firm at \$1.75. Sale 2 cars rejected at \$1.65.

**BROOM CORN.**—Both receipts and demand light; prices firm on long range, easy on all interior. We quote: Prime to choice at 50¢@60¢; crooked and low grade 2½¢@4¢.

**ROOTS.**—Ginseng \$1.50@1.65; choice \$1.80, black 3¢@3½¢, seneca 3¢@4¢, blue flag 4½¢, pink 14¢, golden seal 16¢, snake 20¢@21¢, blood 20¢, May apple 2½¢.

**HONEY.**—Choice comb selling lightly at 14¢@16¢ @ 16¢ in fancy pkgs; inferior do dull at 11¢@12¢. Strained and extracted salable in lots at 6½¢@7¢.

**WOOL.**—Firm. Tub-washed—choice at 34¢; fair do 31¢@33¢, dingy and low 27¢@30¢; unwashed—choice bright medium 21¢@24¢, fair do 22¢@26¢, low grades 16¢@19¢, bright light fine 21¢@22¢, heavy do 16¢@18¢; fall clip Texas 18¢ to 22¢, Kansas at 15¢ for heavy fine to 20¢ for bright medium—carpet stock 13¢@14¢. Black, burry and cotted sold at 5¢ to 10¢ per lb less. Sales: 3 sbs unwashed at 24¢, small lot tub at 35¢.

**FEATHERS.**—In demand and advancing. Prime L. G. at 55¢ in large to 56¢ in small sbs; quilly and damp at 40¢@45¢; old and mixed 15¢ to 40¢—tare, 34¢ per cent.

**HIDES.**—Weak and drooping. Dry flint 16¢, do damaged 13¢, do kip and calf skins 13¢, do bulls or stags 10¢; dry salted 11½¢; do damaged 10¢; glue stock 5¢; green salted 8¢; do damaged 6¢, branded 7¢. Do bulls or stags 5½¢; part cured 7½¢; green (uncured) 6½¢.

**DEER SKINS.**—Prime in fair demand at 27¢; damaged and salted quotable at 15¢ to 20¢.

**SHEEP PELTS.**—In fair demand. Wool skins at 50¢ to 55¢; green shearings at 15¢@40¢; dry do at 10¢@25¢; lamb at 35¢@70¢. Wool estimated at 25¢.

**GROCERIES.**

**COFFEE.**—All grades Rio advanced about 5¢. Rio common 11½¢@12¢; do good (common) 12½¢; do fair to good 14¢@14½¢; do prime to choice 14¢@14½¢; strictly choice to fancy golden ble; Costa Rica 15¢; Laguayra 14¢; Santos (light golden) 15¢; Mexican 13½¢; Guatemala coffee 15¢; old government Java 25¢@27¢; Singapore Java 20¢@22¢.

**SUGAR.**—New Orleans—Common 7¢; fair 7½¢; strictly prime 7½¢; do choice 7½¢; clarified sugar, 7½¢@8½¢; do yellow 8½¢@8¢. Yellow Refined—Fair 7½¢; prime 7½¢; choice 7½¢; fancy 8¢.

**BELCHER'S SYRUP AND MOLASSES.**—Discount according to quantity. Golden syrup 48¢ bbl, 50¢ ½ bbl, 52¢ keg, 57¢ 1-2 keg; sugar-house syrup 44¢ bbl, 46 1-2 bbl, 45¢ keg, 53¢ 1-2 keg.

**LOUISIANA MOLASSES.**—Choice new crop plantation 55¢; prime new 53¢; fair 50¢; sorghum, choice in bbls, 54¢; do prime, do 54¢; gal, 35¢. California syrup, in 1-1/2 gal kegs, \$2.

**RICE.**—Choice Carolina 5½¢, choice Louisiana 6½¢, prime 5½¢, Rangoon 5½¢.

### Soft Corn.

The usual season for cribbing corn is close at hand. There will have to be more than the usual care this year in cribbing. Even the best and ripest is yet damp, and with such weather as we have had in October very little of the crop will do to crib by the first of December. Immense loss occurs nearly every year by corn heating in the spring in the crib. It is gathered late in November or December when it is frozen and has the feeling and appearance of dry corn. But if put in cribs eight feet wide with indefinite length, so soon as thawing weather comes in the spring fermentation and heat greatly injure it for use or market. Millions of dollars are lost nearly every year by the farmers. Cribs can be cheaply ventilated in various ways, with lumber, the cost at first being considerable, yet the lumber afterward is always valuable for other purposes. We have known several instances where it would have been a blessing to a farmer to have lost his crop entirely in the spring, than to have replanted, raised a crop of late corn, cribbed it with cold hands, and then after all his vexation and toil, to have it rot down in the crib. And there will be thousands of just such cases in Iowa this year.